# Amusements. THIS EVENING-ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Mrs. THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienne Ballot WALLACK'S THEATER. THIS EVENING-LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS

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THIS EVENING-UNDER THE GASLIGHT. BROADWAY THEATER.
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The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Annurmous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tien Transvers," New York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Canada Politics, from our correspondent in Montreal, Street Cleaning since 1856, Southern News, Political Leaders in Ohio, the State Sunday School Convention, Court Reports, and the Money Article and Markets, will be found on the second page; the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the third page; and notices of the September Magazines on the sixth

The vellow fever appears to be an epidemic in New-Orleans, and there is reason to believe that the number of deaths greatly exceeds the reports.

The statement that Gen. Thomas had gone to New-Orleans is contradicted. He is sick, and it is said that his physicians think his assignment to a Southern district dangerous to his health. Still a chance for Rousseau.

The most startling news we print to-day is the nomination of Mr. Johnson for the next Presidency. Truly, the love of soup is a dangerous appetite, and makes men do the most desperate deeds. A Prohibitory Soup Law in Washington is greatly needed.

insurrection in various parts of Spain, and the Government therefore has declared a state of is yet a chance for its success. So the good siege in every Province. The despotism of the Queen has collected a vast amount of explosive material, and it is not probable that the explosion can be staved off much longer.

dispatches detailing the events connected with the recent engagement of the United States changes, not because Messrs. Seward, Welles, naval forces with the savages at the island of &c., are to go out, but because the accession Formosa, who murdered in March last the ship- of their successors is a triumph of the baleful wrecked officers and crew of the American influences which are still fanning the embers bark Rover. The main facts of this expedition, of our great Civil War. and in particular the death of the gallant Lieut. Commander MacKenzie, have already been published in a Cable dispatch; but the detailed account will yet be read with interest. Unfortunately, the murderous heat did not allow fully to obtain the object desired.

The Committee on Cities in the Convention gave a hearing on Thursday to a delegation from this city, who discussed plans for an imit within the province of the Legislature, in ure toward several of the City Hall juntas.

In the Convention yesterday the Committee upon the Powers and Duties of the Legislature made their report, providing for biennial sessions, beginning upon the second Tuesday of January, 1868, and every second year thereafter. Special sessions may be called by the Governor, which shall consider only the subjects named in his call. The Legislature is leges and academies, and common school prop-FANKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES, No. 587

Monday evening. We are not yet disposed to accept as strictly nelled to leave Washington, and expressed his in saving that Grant afterward protested against the removal. Yet, when we consider that these conflicting statements are made with the President, it is difficult to dismiss them as mere rumor. As the only way to fix the responsibility, the public rightly demands the publication of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Mr. Johnson. In this country the people do not like to see the Government turned into a secret society; they expect confidence for confidence, and when they trust men with vast power, desire themselves to be trusted. Silence is not esteemed a virtue where free speech is protected by law. Especially when acts are equivocal, explanations should

be prompt and frank. It is reported that the Government of Bavaria positively refuses to join the South German Confederation, as proposed by Austria and France, and that thus the Salzburg Conference, as far as its chief object is concerned, has already proved a failure. All the reports about this Conference will for some time have to be received with great caution; but this news about Bavaria is by no means improbable. The young King personally favors a Prussian alliance, and the Chamber has made some significant advances toward it. In Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, two other South German States, "render it unnecessary for a modern Pym to lature,

the people are almost unanimous in the wish to join the North German Confederation, and in Wurtemberg it is believed that a majority of the people are likewise in favor of it. There is, undoubtedly, a party in Bavaria and Wurtemberg which would like to form, in Union with Austria, a South German Confederation; but even most of these are sufficiently patriotic to eschew the friendship of France. During the recent Luxemburg complication, this South German party was fully as violent in its language against France as the North Germans.

#### THE CABINET'S TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

The National Intelligencer having at least semi-officially pronounced the doom of the Cabinet inherited by Mr. Johnson, The Herald gives tongue as follows:

gives tongue as follows:

"It becomes evident that Mr. Johnson has resolved to make a fair and distinct issue with the Radical party on the question of establishing negre supremacy in all the unreconstructed States—a policy that would place the 560,000 emancipated slavos of the South in the position formerly held by their 300,000 owners, and give them for half a century to come a controlling influence in the affairs of the National Government. While Seward and other members of the present Cabinet have willingly acted as the bottle-holders of the President in his small fights with Congress, their whole antecedents link them indissolubly with the negro, and it is very likely that they may be unwilling to follow Johnson the whole length of his opposition to the negro supremacy programme of the Radical leaders. In such a case no other course is left open to the President that to complete the work he has commenced, and send than to complete the work he has commenced, and send Seward, McCulloch, and the rest, to follow Stanton and

-We infer that Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Randall are booked for outside seats, and that a full Cabinet of Stanberys and Steedmans is imminent. And-as we are well known as non-admirers of those who are thus dismissed-some such geniuses as discredit the name of TRIBUNE in Chicago will stand aghast at the hypocrisy of this journal in expressing regret at the return of Gov. Seward to private life.

Now we have no idolizing affection for Seward or Stanton, and of course affect none. Yet we regret the dismissal of either from the Cabinet at this crisis. Can you ask why? The progress of Reconstruction was rapid and general, and the goal plainly in sight. Had the President simply forborne, all would have been consummated long before the next Presidential election. But Mr. Johnson has resolved to stop the good work. He virtually tells the ex-Rebels not to accept the terms prescribed by Congress, but to hold back, and resist, and struggle, in the confident hope that the North will come to their aid. And each removal strengthens and arouses whatever of disloyalty remains at the South. Whoever regrets "The Lost Cause" will be There are again symptoms of an imminent inspired by these removals to hope that it is not lost-that, in essence and substance there work of pacification is to be arrested, while hate and bitterness reign once more at the South, exciting like impulses at the North. Mr. Johnson's desperate expedient will fail; but it will meantime distract the South afresh We publish this morning in full the official and convulse the whole country. Hence we deeply regret the foreshadowed Cabinet

CHURCH RATES AND ENGLISH BISHOPS. Among the many important questions with which the Reform Parliament, to be elected under the Household Suffrage bill, which has the small naval force of the United States just passed the British Legislature, will be called upon to deal, that of the connection at present existing between Church and State in the old country occupies a foremost place. If we read aright the signs of the times, it is clear that that connection is destined to be dissolved provement in our City Government. Mr. Evarts at no distant day. By a large majority the considered it important that the city should bill for abolishing Church Rates has again, not be separated from Legislative control. He | during the session that has just closed, passed suggested a clause in the Constitution leaving in the House of Commons. Again it has been thrown out by the House of Lords; but it is addition to the qualities now imposed upon significant that every succeeding year it is suffrage, to make such additions in regard to sent up from the Commons to the Weers with tax-payers as may seem best. Mr. Hutchins the indorsation of an increased majority of the gave an interesting review of the course of people's representatives. It is not the amount City Government in New-York during the last of money actually involved in the matter which century. All the gentlemen deplored the present causes opposition to the measure. That

evils connected with the many departments of is comparatively insignificant, being no the government of this city, but differed in more than a million and a quarter of their plans for improvement. We beg to sug- dollars, of which sum a little more gest abolition as a desirable mode of proced- than one-half is expended in the ceremonial of the church, and the residue upon ordinary and extraordinary repairs of the edifices. Considering that the State Church in England includes among its members and adherents the most wealthy and influential classes, nothing would be easier than to replace this amount by voluntary contributions. But the advocates of the State Church feel that to abolish Church Rates would be the insertion of the thin end of the wedge; and they prohibited from making any appropriation to are right. It is not that the Church cannot charitable institutions, except those owned by do without the money yielded by these rates, the State. No property to be exempt from but it is that it cannot, if it is to continue a taxation except churches, cemeteries, free col- state establishment, afford to admit the principle upon which the abolition of the erty. A motion by Mr. Greeley to deduct from | impost is urged. Let the Church Rates the pay of each member who shall be absent | go, and the abolition of tithes must inevitably without leave \$10 per day, was tabled. The follow; in which event the whole fabric of the report of the Committee on the Pardoning establishment falls to pieces. The English Power was considered, but no final action Dissenters make no secret of their ultimate taken upon it. The Convention adjourned to object in demanding the abolition of the Rates, They only begin with this; they have no idea of stopping when they have conquered here. They want perfect religious equality, and they accurate the assertion of The Boston Post are now in the sure way of getting it. Politithat Gen. Grant told the President that unless cal equality and religious disability cannot Mr. Stanton was removed he should be com- long coexist. The Reform bill, in conceding the former, will prepare the way for the reentire willingness to take charge of the War moval of the latter. Among the stontest oppo-Department. For if Gen. Grant thus advised nents of the abolition of Church Rates are the President, The Post must surely be wrong to be found, of course, the Bishops of the English Church. But whether they will be permitted to retain their political functions much longer is very questionable. In an article on upon the authority of a long conversation Goldwin Smith's lecture on Oliver Cromwell and his Cotemporaries, just published. The London Daily News has some very significant remarks relative to this matter. Speaking of the career of the renowned patriot Pym, it says: "In his time great reforms were made in the Constitution. Then, as now, the House of Lords was more studious about saving their privileges than satisfying the country. Among the bills sent up to them was one depriving the Bishops of votes in the Upper House. This Reform was as imperative then as the "Reform of Parliament is now. The Lords threw out the bill. The country was in an uproar. Petitions were signed, by the people, and Pym presented them to the Lords, say-"ing that the Commons 'would be sorry "that the story of that Parliament should 'tell posterity that in so great a danger and extremity the House of Commons 'should be enforced to save the Kingdom yielded, passing the bill with but three

"compel their acquiescence in the demands of "the country." Language like this-and it is not confined to one section of the English press-foreshadows another struggle following closely upon that which has just resulted in Parliamentary Reform. Political rights won, the next fight will be for religious equality; for, till the latter is gained, as well as the former, the complement of freedom is not reached. It is impossible at present to say which point will be carried first-the abolition of Church Rates, or the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords; but either event will be but "the beginning of the end" for the State Church in England.

## THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

"The intelligent men of the South" have held incidentally a "conversational meeting" in the Valley of the Saluda, South Carolina, and have requested one John Cunningham to be the medium of committing to print their deliberate opinions, expressed, we suppose, in a conversational way. That the meeting embraced all the intelligent men of the South, we are hardly prepared to believe, but John leaves us to infer that it did, and proceeds to acquit himself of his trust by sending us seventeen formal propositions. There is not a great deal of wisdom in them, but there is a great deal of fire and flummery, and considerable mental botheration, and not a little of the real old chivalric declamation. We demand, say these Intelligent Men of the South, "and will have all the rights and privileges which have ever sprung from 'any civilized system without detraction on any pretense." Niggers be kept down. Niggers shall be "reverted to the general destiny "of the African race" (whatever that may be.) Yankees shall be kept at a respectful distance. We, the Intelligent Men, &c., are willing that niggers shall vote for white residents of the South; but we are resolved that there shall be no white residents here except ourselves. We will never permit black men to sit on juries or to hold office. If the negroes choose to go away and make a country of their own, we will graciously let them. Any coalition of black and Yankee voters is contrary to the laws of nature and the words of the Bible. We will employ nobody who does not think as we do. The principle of self government is a fallacy, and Republicanism a failure. The white race of the South withdraws from the world in disgust. We look with contempt upon the idiots who call us a conquered people, and we say to the world, "Beware, Noli me tangere,

'fear the future, vengeance is mine saith the If this is the style of "conversation" in vogue on the Saluda River, Heaven forbid that we should ever go there! If this is the sort of friendly chit-chat to which the intelligent men of the South are addicted, fancy what they must be in a dispute. Mr. John Cunningham, we have no doubt, calls for his breakfast through a speaking-trumpet, and orders the mustard at the point of his bowie-knife. He must have been in his time an incomparable fellow for hectoring darkies; and probably all South Carolina has not his equal at a bar-room brawl.

Mr. Johnson is a wonderful promoter of the gentlemanly kind of "conversation" which eems to be the fashion in Saluda, and if he keeps on in his present course, we shall doubtless have more Intelligent Men bursting out into bluster, and threatening to fight us again if we don't mind what we are about. Well, let them converse away. If the spleen weighs upon them, by all means let them out with it. A little harmless thunder is an excellent thing to clear the air; and the more the unsubdued and unterrified chivalry declaim, the better we shall know how far to trust them.

In his speech at Canton, Ohio, a few days adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, said: "Even now, if the South, with the spirit that actuates Gen. Longstreet and others. would adopt the amendment, and elect loyal Senators and members under it, their admis-'sion to representation would be easy. I know 'what I say to you is true, when I declare that a majority of the Republican Senators and members would have admitted any Rebel State upon its adopting the Amendment and complying with its terms."

President Johnson opposed that Amendment, Had he not done so the South would have acepted it, and might now have been in the Inion. The worst of their present misfortune the Southern States owe to their persistence in taking bad advice. They will never get out of the ditch till they give up following a blind

We understand that a photographer who was employed by the Citizens' Association to take photographs of different parts of the New Court-House has been refused admission to the building. It would be an excellent idea to have a series of views taken at stated intervals, by way of showing the progress of the work, and if these could be exhibited whenever a fresh appropriation is asked for, a stop might perhaps e put to the cheating. It is easy enough to understand why the Supervisors will not allow this to be done. But the public have a right to see the work which they are compelled to pay for, and we trust the Association will relax no effort to throw open the great marble swindle to the freest possible inspection.

A case of considerable interest has arisen at Richmond, which may provoke international correspondence. A negro, a citizen of Canada, who asked for a first cabin passage by steamer to New-York, was refused on account of his color. He applied to the Courts, but Judge Underwood referred him to his Consul. There is no British Consul at Richmond, and the report is that the dark-colored Canadian will at once lay the matter before the Queen's Minister at Washington. The Dominion of Canada will be early in the diplomatic controversy.

Arthur Wellesley conquered the most formidable enemy that Great Britain ever encountered, and a grateful Government made him a duke, gave him a splendid fortune, and covered him with honors all the rest of his life. Phil. Sheridan beat the most dangerous enemy of the American Republic, and his Government disgraces him in the hour of his triumph, and strips off the laurels in the first blush of victory. Shall republics always be ungrateful?

The reporters of the press were yesterday excluded from an examination at the Supreme 'alone.' On that occasion the Lords wisely Court Chambers, before Judge Barbour. It is quite probable that the examination would dissentient voices. A similar conflict may have been without result and would never be imminent. Let us hope their Lordships have appeared in our columns, but the precemay not provoke a collision, whereof the is- dent is of the first importance. The examinasue will certainly be unfavorable to them, tion to which the public was denied admittance but showing themselves wise in time, will is a public one, and so intended by the Legis-

### WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMOVALS. IMPEACHMENT IMPENDING-GRANT'S PROTESTS

GEN. SICKLES IN DANGER-ILLNESS OF GEN. THOMAS-THE JOHNSON-SHERMAN TICKET-THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867. Since the recent transactions of the President in removing Stanton and Sheridan and getting up the celebrated Binckley correspondence and other like matters, letters have been received here by prominent Republican politicians from members of Congress, which state that the only remedy left, to insure Reconstruction, is the impeachment of the President. These letters are significant from the fact that several of them are from members who, at the last session of Congress, were known as Conservatives and opponents of impeachment. They further state that the prominent movers in impeachment are busy at work, and are already canvassing among the members to test the feeling on the subject.

Your correspondent, who has for some days known the character of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant, relative to the suspension of Secretary Stanton and the removal of Gen. Sheridan, but enjoined nevertheless to make no mention of the matter, because Mr. Johnson regarded it as not intended by Gen. Grant for publication, is now permitted to say simply that the General's letters are marked private, and therefore only does the President withhold the matter from the press. In the first instance it was not expected that the subject would issume the form of official correspondence. Just before the suspension of Stanton, Mr. Johnson had a conversation on the subject with Gen. Grant, and the latter, shortly after leaving, sent a letter to the President, giving reasons why he thought the contemplated action had better be abandoned. To this no reply was made by Mr. Johnson. When the order for the removal of Sheridan was sent to Grant, a note ac companied it, informing the latter that if he had any suggestions to make Mr. Johnson would be glad to hear them. The purpose of this note was to know whether probably some other successor for Sheridan might be named. Gen, Grant replied by an argument against any removal at all. To this the President answered somewhat at length. The character of the correspondence on both sides was energetic and firm, but courteons withal.

Official notice has been received by the President that Gen. Thomas is too ill to admit of his transfer to New-Orleans without great risk. If in a few days there shall be no improvement in the health of Gen. Thomas, the order recently issued will be altered by continuing him in command of the Department of the Cumberland, and assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth District, and Sheridan to the De partment of the Missouri. The President has no inention of making wholesale removals of the other district commanders, as suggested in some quarters. So far as Schofield and Ord are concerned, there is positively, no such purpose, nor is it at all likely that Pope will be disturbed, unless he shall bereafter commit some act which Mr. Johnson deems flagrantly wrong. As to Sickles there is a strong probability of his being relieved. The following statement, in response to an inquiry,

has been obtained from a gentleman who is in a position to speak with a knowledge of all the facts upon the subject: On the 14th instant the instructions sent to Gen. Sickles excepting United States Courts from the operation of Military Orders were suspended until his report and views upon the matter could be received. On the 17th, the commanding officer of Wilmington reported that the Attorney-General had instructed the Marshal for North Carolina to proceed to enforce executions of the United States Court, threatening prosecution against persons preventing him. Instructions were issued to Col. Frank by Gen. Sickles, not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing Military Orders, and to report fully upon cases pending. These occurrences having been reported to the War Department, the instructions originally sent to Gen. Sickles have been withdrawn. The recent newspaper reports about a great meet

ing of Conservative politicians in this city, who put up Mr. Johnson and Gen. Sherman as their candidates for the Presidency, is all stuff. The other evening three politicians of Louisiana, of the smallest caliber, met in a room and nominated the gentlemen named above. One of the three, named Frisbee, is a candidate for Collector of New-Orleans. The other two, like Frisbee, are adherents of King Cutler's disappointed crowd of politicians, who are constantly constructing Cabinets and concecting stories about Secretary McCulloch, whom they cannot use. They resorted to all kinds of tricks to have this officer removed, but without success. They, as a last resort, hit upon the dodge of renominating Mr. Johnson, thinking the President will bite at that, and favor their pet scheme. A committee of two was appointed, one member to go to Mr. Johnson, with instructions to get from him a letter accepting the nomination, and the other member to go to New-York and endeavor to raise Johnson Clubs throughout the State. Sunset Cox has been selected as the Democrat having the largest influence, and to him a letter of introduction has been given. This crowd, composed in all of about a dozen men, are the sole authors of this nomination, which is made so much of by Mr. Johnson's organ and other newspapers.

Gen. J. H. Sypher, a member of the Louisiana Republican State Central Committee, arrived here this evening direct from New-Orleans. He is on a tour North by appointment of the Committee, to obtain aid for carrying on the coming campaign in Louisiana. The General represents that the Union party is n great need of aid to insure success at the coming lections. There is very little organization among the people. Out of 48 parishes in the State, only 21 have been visited by the Committee's agents.

The books of the Treasury Department show that about all of the \$209,002,500 of seven three-tenth notes, due August 15, 1867, have already been converted into five-twenty bonds. Of the \$331,000,000 coming due from June 15, 1868, \$50,000,000 have already been redeemed. Of the \$199,000,000 coming due July 15, 1868, \$17,000,000 have been redeemed, so that the Treasury Department stands to-day nearly \$100,000,000 ahead of its promises of redemption. The investigation of the Congress Committee, of

which Mr. W. S. Lincoln is Chairman, to investigate alleged frauds in the Pay Department, were in session here to-day. Major Theophilus Gaines, late Judge Advocate in the army, was examined relative to the Loewenthal Court-Martial in the Shenandoah Valley, of which he was the Judge-Advocate. The Committee will be in session here four days, and will then adjourn to New-York. A gentleman from New-Orleans, Mr. Darling, will be examined to-morrow. Secretary Seward, in company with the French and Spanish Ministers, left to-night on a revenue cutter bound for Long Branch. The party will return on Tuesday, with Mr. Frederick Seward as an accession.

Tuesday, with Mr. Frederick Seward as an accession. Much anusement has been created here to-day by the Turkish Minister stating to the President that there is only a slight social difference between the institutions of Turkey and those of the United States, and that the democratic affinities of their institutions tend to draw them to one another.

The duties pertaining to the Freedmen's Bureau of the District of Columbia having been systematized to such an extent as to warrant a material reduction in the clerical and other force, and accordingly, Charles A. Shield, clerk in the office of the Local Superintendent of the District of Colombia, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to the Department of relieved from duty, and ordered to the Department of the Mississippi. O. S. B. Wall, J. L. Roberts, M. J. Manning, C. C. Walden, and John Williams, have been relieved, and transferred to the Department of the Mississippi. Other reductions will soon be made in the Burgan.

#### GENS. HOWARD AND SICKLES. Mr. Johnson stated to-day that he placed no

reliance upon the charges of corruption made against Gen. Howard, but thought he was a fanatic, and through him the Bureau could be used to organize a Republican party in the South, and he should, on this account, be obliged to remove him. Gen. Sickles has written a letter setting forth at length

his reasons for interfering with the process of the United States Courts. The Rebels have discovered that in order to avoid many of Gen. Sickles's orders enforcing the late ina are already prepared to pronounce the law unconsti-utional. Many cases arose in the matter of collecting tutional. Many cases arose in the matter of collecting debts contracted during the Rebellion; it was only neces-sary for the holders of these debts to transfer their claims to citizens in other States to get the suits into the United States Courts and obtain judgment. Gen. Sickles a short

time since telegraphed a summary of these matters to Gen. Grant, and the latter telegraphed in reply that Gen. Sickles should continue to enforce his order. (Wash, Cor. Boston Adv.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON AND SHERIDAN A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT-GEN. GRANT'S

In a pleasant conversation of some length, to-day, with

President Johnson, I remarked that he was charged with

PART IN THE TRANSACTION-TWO REASONS FOR SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL-GOVS. WELLS AND THROCKMORTON ABUSED. The Washington correspondent of The Boston

Post telegraphs the following:

having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-execution of these acts. These acts centered the power in the hands of Cen. Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department.— He could not understand how this change could be constructed into a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the Reconstruction laws. The President further remarked that at one time Gen. Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use, in view of Mr. Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of Gen. Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the svent of a change? The latter promptly expressed his entire willingness to do so. I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind, but caroest private note, in which hel had infimated his fears of anarchy, if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet, as he could not appreciate the General's fears on this score, he had directed the chenge. I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing Gen. Sheridan, and that many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law. This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan' was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or patriotism of Gen. Thomas? I then asked why Gen. Sheridan was removed. Mr. Johnson said there were two good canses, but only one had been considered; the first one was removed. Mr. Johnson said there were two good canses, but only one had been considered; the first one was removed. Mr. Johnson said there were two good canses, but only one had been considered; the first one was non-execution of these acts. These acts centered the power in the hands of Con. Grant, and he had placed to embarrass him in the proper execution of his daily. On
the other hand, Gen. Sheridan had endeavored to execute
the law as a partisan and had adopted Radicalism as the
only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be
to seeme negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and
for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from
that command. I inquired it he did not think Gov.
Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in a
proper execution of the law. He answered emphatically,
"No, Sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor
of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of his
State at the disposal of the military power, and added it
in every way possible, except in the manifacture of a
Radical majority of voters and in securing negro
supremacy. This was Gov. Throckmorton's sinning, and
for which he was arbitrarily removed by Gen. Sheridan."
I said to the President that his views as to the proper
execution of the Reconstruction acts were not elearly anderstood by the people, and that I would like to hear
them. He answered that he could express them in a few
words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified
voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish
to give any advantage to the white men, but much less
was he disposed to make them the slaves to the negroes.
Where the negroes had the majority, as in South Carolina,
he wisped them to excreise the power; where the white
vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired that
white majority to control. He wanted only the law to be
fairly executed with equal chances to all. This was being
denied them by Gen. Sheridan, and his manner and mode
of acting was fast familiarizing the people with the
tyranny of despotic government. I retarked that the
public would not be able to understand why he struck
down despotism in one department and yet suffered it to
continue in another. He replied that other changes
wend be likely to follow very soon. A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two
other Commanders o embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On he other hand, Gen. Sheridan had endeavored to execute other Commanders who, it was charged, were playing the autocrat. The President expressed the greatest appre-hension as to the future of our Government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would break up the Government in order to preserve slavery, and he had also denounced those who would destroy the Government in order to abolish Slavery; he was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy return of fraternal relations among

#### GEN, GRANT'S POSITION. From The Nation

Gen. Grant has allowed himself to be made the instrument of removing Gen. Sheridan. This is but a fresh illustration of the small value of great influence a fresh illustration of the small value of great influence to a man who has not been gifted with discretion enough to keep it. The thing the public has most admired in Gen. Grant, next after his great military ability, has been the singular and admirable persistence with which he has kept out of politics. We considered this, for our own part, so good a quality in a republican General, that we were willing in consideration of it to forgive even his failure to appropri Courgess oversly in its conflict with the failure to support Congress openly in its conflict with the President. But he has now chosen to abandon the vant-age ground of neutrality, and has thrown the weight of his character and services into the Presidedtial scale. He has helped the President to diminish the odum of removing Mr. Stanton by consenting to take the vacant place, and has by the same act weakened Mr. Stanton's determination to resist. Gen. Grant is now suffering himself to be anade the political medium for transmitting orders which he well knows have no other object than the gratification of Mr. Johnson's spite, and the irustration and delay of the plan deliberately made by Congress for the restoration of peace and harmony. To us the less of Grant's chances of the Presidency is the smallest and least important of the consequences of his mistake. The victor of Missionary Ridge and and captor of Vicksburg and Richmond has a place in history to which his accession to the Presidency could lend no new luster; but we confess we could wish that his claims to the gratitude of his countrymen were not weakened, as they are sure to be, we could wish that his claims to the gratitude of his countrymen were not weakened, as they are sure to be, by this most unfortunate dip into the troubled waters of politics. Still there is no question, in spite of the abuse that is heaped upon him, either as to his honesty or his loyality; and in all but the effects of the change on the Southern imagination, Thomas will do as well as Shertdan in Louisiana.

## SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Washington Intelligencer of yesterday closes an article on Secretary Stanton as follows:

There is one gentleman of distinguished ability and eminent public services whose name has been unfortunately more or less identified with the obnoxious Secretary of War. To his influence with Mr. Lincoln, whether
unjustly or not, the public largely attributed Mr. Stanton's
retention in office. In most of the struggles which took
place in that Cabmet they heartily cooperated. Public
rumor has attributed to them a greater closeness of relationship in the present Administration—whether justly or
unjustly does not affect the real merits of the question.
Unfortunately, too, several circumstances have strongly
corroborated that suspicion, for several of the atrongest
friends of the distinguished Secretary of State have been
the sturdy champions of the Secretary of War. The
jidus Achales of the former, who controlled the political
fortunes of the Empire State for years, and has
played a political sagacity, a varied ability, and a
consummate fact that has not, perhaps, been surpassed in the history of that State, has on all occasions defended the defunct Cabinet minister. His echowho follows afar off his great exemplar—the trimining
editor of The Times, has also energetically come to his
rescue. To the exertions of these three gentlemen, more
than to any and all other causes, is the fact due that Mr.
Johnson so long delayed metins out justice to his refractory subordinate. The association has damaged Mr.
Seward's usefulness. We are certainly not among those
who deny his exalted ability, his unflinching patriotism,
or his great services to his country. We think that he will
live in the future pages of its history long after the petty
crowd of his detractors shall have sunk out of sight and
be utterly forgotten. But there are times when the only
question a patriotic man should ask is, How can I best
advance the interests of my country by harmonizing all
the friends of constitutional government. The associations of which we have spoken will prevent that unity of
support among the friends of the Administration, which,
in our judgment, are midispensable to i office he has filled with so much ability and with such honor to himself and the country. But this topic of the unity of the Administrations opens up too wide a field for present discussion, and we must, therefore, leave it for further comment till to-morrow.

## A CARD FROM GEN. ROUSSEAU.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: Your special Washington correspondent

of yesterday telegraphs: "It is said, on good authority, that Sheridau had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of Gen. Steedman and Gen. Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives hun that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New-Orleans, and the arrest was thus provented.

That Gen. Sheridan made out an order for the arrest of Gen. Steedman and myself may be true, but I neither know nor do I believe it to be true. The insinuation in the above paragraph that Gens. Steedman and Rousseau 'suddenly left New-Orleans to avoid arrest" is simply a malicious, if not a malignant, invention, and its author is either a very credulous and simple, or else a very artful or reckless fabricator. As your correspondent shields himself behind the words "it is said, on good authority," he is supposed to be no further responsible in the premises than any other fournaits in his peculiar department. But as perhaps it will not do to let the statument go unconfradicted, I am rather forced into the annoyance of this reply.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that Gen. Sheridan knew perfectly well, and from my own lips, the day and the hour of the day of my departure from New-Orleans, and so had full opportunity to enforce an arrest, if, indeed,

he designed one.

Perhaps it is well enough to add, as a fact within my knowledge, that Gen. Steedman, who was to have left New-Orleans with me, was detained in that city for several days after my departure, by the serious fillness of a nephow. I have not heard that any effort was made to arrest him.

It is not the habit of either Gen. Steedman or myself

to "depart suddenly." Yours, very respectfully,
Lovell H. Rousseau.

St. James Hotel, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1867.